

THE WALLACES

Dear Mr. Price:

Having read in your paper of January 30 the articles on the Wallaces I am sending you a copy of a paper that belonged to my grandfather, John Wallace. He at one time lived at Callahan, Va., and drove stage coach on the James River and Kanawha turnpike. I am also sending you an article printed in the Rockbridge News about Big Foot Wallace. I have often heard my father and uncle say we were of the same family as Big Foot Wallace.

Very truly,

W. E. Wallace.

Hillsboro, W. Va.

Ohio May 14th, 1837.

A memorandum of the ages of Samuel Wallace's children:

Margaret Wallace was born February the 4th, 1805.

John Wallace was born February 4th, 1807.

Malinda Wallace was born May 11, 1809.

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John Wallace was born February 4th, 1807.

Malinda Wallace was born May 11, 1809.

Hannah Wallace was born July 23, 1812.

Samuel Wallace was born November the 7th, 1814.

This is a true statement of our ages.

Hannah Wallace died May the 6th, 1833.

Dr. Thornton Whaling, former pastor of the Presbyterian church of Lexington, Va., and immediately afterwards pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Dallas, Texas, for five years, is a great admirer of Big Foot Wallace, the Texas ranger. His birthplace is about a mile south of the courthouse at Lexington. The career of Big Foot Wallace deeply interested him, and he fully informed himself of his history by records within his reach when a Dallas, Texas pastor. He thinks

the courthouse at Lexington. The career of Big Foot Wallace deeply interested him, and he fully informed himself of his history by records within his reach when a Dallas, Texas pastor. He thinks Virginia should honor him as one of her great sons. Under date of January 19, he therefore writes Dr. Emmett W. McCorkle of Rockbridge, now residing temporarily at Ashland, Ky., a letter on the subject, which the latter has kindly handed the County News for publication. The letter follows:

I spent some years in Texas as pastor of First Presbyterian church, Dallas (1905-1910). I learned many lessons, for which I am devoutly thankful, one of them is to evaluate justly and highly the ideals and standards of the great West and the "Lone Star" state in particular.

The supreme questions asked in reference to any man is "What can he do?" and "Can he do it well?" Preachers, politician, bankers, merchants, engineers, carpenters soldiers

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The supreme questions asked in reference to any man is "What can he do?" and "Can he do it well?" Preachers, politician, bankers, merchants, engineers, carpenters, soldiers all must meet these searching questions and tests.

Judged from this point of view Rockbridge county in "Old Virginia" furnished to Texas the two men who did more for that mighty and imperial state than any other two in its wonderful and dramatic history. The service rendered by Sam Houston is universally and justly recognized and monuments enshrine his name for all succeeding generations.

But for some reason the unique and invaluable service given to Texas by "Big Foot" Wallace, while appreciated there is not fully known and valued in his native state as it deserves. Wallace

by "Big Foot" Wallace, while appreciated there is not fully known and valued in his native state as it deserves. Wallace was in no sense a raw adventurer or a savage warrior of gigantic strength and brutal fierceness. But in two fields he was a strong, intelligent and successful leader, using of course the methods which the circumstances of his day and the frontier region demanded, as any intelligent man would have done, and as Houston did.

First, he was the leader of the armed forces which in the earlier decades of the nineteenth century delivered Texas from Indian domination, as John Smith and his followers did in Virginia in the seventeenth century. Vast hosts of Indians were driven West and fought for that vast region which now constitutes Oklahoma and the northern section of Texas. Wallace was the man who countered this Indian domination in the only way possible by battle and unceasing war which drove the barbarians into a section afterward known as "Indian Territory." Captain (for that was his title, as in the case of Captain John Smith) Wallace conquered more Indians and secured

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the only way possible by battle and unceasing war which drove the barbarians into a section afterward known as "Indian Territory." Captain (for that was his title, as in the case of Captain John Smith) Wallace conquered more Indians and secured more territory with less bloodshed than any other man ever did in American history. This statement is sufficient vindication for his methods.

His second contribution was as leader of Texas Rangers preventing the incoming of vast hosts of Mexicans who otherwise would have flooded the state and changed its entire character and history. The Rangers protected hundreds of miles of border lines to cross which was the desire of untold thousands of Mexicans, and if there had been no Rangers there never would have been either the Republic or afterwards the state of Texas.

Rockbridge and Lexington and Virginia ought to mark the birthplace and early home of Wallace, as a true and worthy representative of the valiant Scotch-Irish stock, to whom our whole country is so great a debtor.

Cordially,

THORNTON WHALING.

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Cordially,

THORNTON WHALING.

Mrs. Paul Hanifin, of Ronceverte, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Camper, a few days last week.

FIDUCIARY NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that I have the following fiduciary account before me for settlement:

Wilson R. Kelly, Guardian of Benjamin E. Kelly.

Given under my hand this 18th day of February, 1930.

P. T. Ward

Commissioner of Accounts

Notice is hereby given that I have the following fiduciary account be-

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man is ready to shoot him to death. It is pretty hard to tell whether all the sheep that are charged to the bear are its victims. The dog may be responsible for some of the damage.

All city students of natural history are friends of the bear. They do not seem to be able to grasp a simple fact that where persons are dependent upon black bear running at large will depopulate a whole community. There is a wonderful lack of comprehension of the rights of the country people under the magna charter and the charter of the forest; it was preserved to us for centuries, and we have lost it all, in the last thirty years. That is forest rights of those who do not own the land. And they have begun a nibbling on the jury system. It is true that we can waive a jury but no one can waive it for us.

The bear has every requirement for big game thrills. Naturally a vegetarian it is not necessary that any life die that it may live. It is a bug and worm destroyer. It eats nettles and all sorts of weeds. It glories in the berry crop that is produced in such lavishness in these mountains. And all kinds of nuts form its natural food. It is as harmless to the woods as a deer. Its courage is great. Its cunning unexcelled. Its flesh the finest sort of food. Its fur stands at the top of the list.

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The county of Pocahontas put a price upon its head but two years ago the county court had to pay out \$1200.00 for the forty bears proved and found it so expensive they repealed the bounty law.

In roaming the mountains nothing is more common place than to see bear sign in certain localities. Their tracks, logs torn to fragments for grubs, nettles eaten to the roots, droppings, and the like. Yet there is nothing harder to see in woods than a bear. Many a mountaineer has roamed the woods during the course of a long life and never laid his eyes on a bear in the woods at the same time.

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A large book has recently been issued by Lewis Preston Summers, Annals of Southwestern Virginia. In it he incorporates the history of Wellman Waters, who lived the life of a mountaineer and hunter in the White Top Mountain country in South West Virginia. We will know more about that delightful region so much like ours, when the Seneca Trail is finished, this year. Waters

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was born in 1812, and before he was grown lived in the mountains where he took up land, and he had to his score a great many wolves, bears, panthers, and deer, and small game. He seems to give the name varment the same meaning that I detailed above. He includes the bear as a varment.

The death of every bear is a major tragedy. Very few have been listed in literature, but they are preserved by word of mouth, but the intimate details are lost at the death of the hunter. Waters by writing a short book has preserved many of his encounters, and though he has been dead many years, the classics of the time have been enriched by his work.

On one occasion in early winter, a tracking snow having fallen, Waters found the track of a very large bear and decided to walk it down. He followed it all day and when darkness came on he camped on the trail. During the night a heavy snow fell. As he stood in the snow in the gray of the morning thinking what course to pursue, he saw a raccoon track, and being hungry he followed the track for a short distance, when he saw the hide of a bear sticking up from the snow. Having a mountain rifle with but one shot, he hesitated to shoot thinking that it might be

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the track for a short distance he saw the hide of a bear sticking up from the snow. Having a mountain rifle with but one shot, he hesitated to shoot thinking that it might be the big bear and knowing that if he did not give it a fatal shot it would charge him. But being hungry and some what desperate he fired at the pile, and the big bear that he had been following, sprang up and ran towards him. Waters leaped and caught a lower limb on a tree and the bear ran under his feet and commenced to fight a big boulder. Waters loaded his gun in haste and spoke to the bear which turned its head and was shot and killed.

On another occasion he was on the top of a high mountain. On one side was rim rock over a hundred feet high. The bear was wounded and commenced to carry on something terrible and Waters drew his iron tomahawk and fought the bear for a few minutes. The bear then started to flee and Waters jumped on its back and just as they reached the precipice, he hit it a blow on the head and jumped off, and the bear went over the precipice and was found dead at the bottom.

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the bottom.

Waters says too that on one occas-
ion he treed a half grown bear and
that he needed it alive, so he in-
structed his dog to hold it in the
tree until he could get help. He went
to a house about a mile away and
found there no men folks, but two
able women, who said that they
would come at daylight to help him
tie the game. He knew the bear
would leave at dawn. The women
came and he supplied them with
thongs and then built a fire on one
side of the tree. Day was breaking
and the bear came down the tree
backward. The tree stood on the
brow of a high mountain. Waters
laid low until the bear was reaching
for the ground with its hind feet.
Then Waters grabbed both hind feet.
The bear proved to be stronger than
he had thought and it pulled hard to
get away and just as it got to the

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edge of the flat. Waters found him-
self he rode it clear to the foot of the
mountain, where they landed in a
laurel patch, and Waters got the bear
down and was holding it.
The women followed on down and
when they got in speaking distance
Waters called to them and requested
them to go on home. He said he had
on as clothes, one sock, the waistband
of his pants and his suspenders. The
women had noticed the clothing as
they came down the mountain and
were surprised to hear that he had
anything on. After they were gone
he tied the bear with his gallows
and brought it in.
Waters says that he was a young
boy when he killed his first deer. He
was given a kind of a swivel shot gun
barrel six feet long, which he loaded
with a handful of powder and twen-
ty four big buckshot. He was given
a stand on the bank of a river about
one hundred and fifty steps across.
He stood with his back to a double
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tree with a fork in it. Presently, a
big buck jumped into the river oppo-
site him and came steadily across
and when the deer was climbing out
of the water within a few feet of him
he fired full in its face. The deer
went into a flurry and the boy was
kicked back by the gun and landed
in the fork of the tree so that he
could not get out for a considerable
length of time. He could hear the
deer charging around but after a
while he got loose and found that he
had riddled the beast's head. Seven-
teen of the twenty-four buckshot had
taken effect.

He had a good deal to do with
fighting the wolves of his region. He
was able to trap them and that made
him an important man in his county,
for wolves held back the raising of
sheep many weary years in these
mountains. On one occasion, snow
on the ground, he came to a trap and

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found that a wolf had sprung it and
left two toes in the trap. The brute
had made a plain trail, and Waters
thought it would not go far or fast
with a crippled foot and he trailed it
into a cave that was too deep to see
the end. Just above the time he got
there two hounds came up and pres-
ently two men, their owners, appear-
ed.

After discussing the situation for
a time, Waters took his rifle and en-
tered the cave which soon became
very dark. Presently he observed
the creature's eyes shining in the
dark, and killed it with the rifle. He
hauled the wolf out and the two men
took it away from him, pleading the
mountain law that their dogs had
holed it and that it belonged to them.

The three met in the county court
to fight over the \$20.00 bounty. Each
of the two men claimed it, on the
grounds that each dog had holed it
up. Waters claimed it on the
grounds that it had escaped from his
trap wounded and that he had follow-
ed it up, located it, and killed it,
without any assistance. Then he
took the two toes out of his pocket,
and the court seeing that they fitted
the pelt, awarded Waters the twenty
dollars.

The wild life of these great moun-
tains was adjusted long before the
white men came messing around, and
I sometimes think that his puny
efforts to increase or diminish the
game do not amount to much in the
eternal scheme of time.

Order of Publication

State of West Virginia:

At Rules held in the Clerk's office
of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas
County on Monday, the 3rd day of
February, 1930.
J. N. Smith

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MARLINTON.

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlin
ton, W. Va., as second class matter.

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1930

The legislature passes game laws to protect desirable animals fit for food, and these laws are pretty well observed by the educated, but there is a predatory set of creatures which do not believe in prohibition and they kill constantly and practically ignore the laws a dead letter. It has been

show fight and will deprive

It was reported weeks ago that is discovered by putting a string and pole is inserted in the operation the weasel natural curiosity itself in even appetite. I have an armed hunter ate and killed observed

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CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR

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The legislature passes game laws to protect desirable animals fit for food, and these laws are pretty well observed by the educated, but there is a predatory set of creatures which do not believe in prohibition and they kill constantly and practically make the laws a dead letter. It has even been reasoned that by taking the guns away from the country boy that the balance of power has been disturbed and that the beasts and birds of prey are the sole beneficiaries of the iron laws. The boy with a gun could always be depended upon to fill a varment's hide full of shot and there by save the lives of harmless and useful animals.

The word varment is not from the word vermin. Vermin means a worm, and is applied to the smaller forms of life. The lexicographers who never lived in the Appalachiaian Mountains or ever heard of the word except through such men as Davy Crockett or James Fenimore Cooper, have jumped to the conclusion that owing to the use of the word in England that it is a corruption of vermin from vermes, a worm.

Some years ago I made a research about this word and accumulated some notes and published my conclusions that the word was a corruption of the word vorment, meaning devoured. Our people never called fleas, gnats caterpillars, and the like varments. They called them varmints.

It was reported in this paper weeks ago that if the den of a weasel is discovered that it can be taken by putting a bit of fresh meat on a string and tying it to a pole. The pole is inserted in the retreat of the weasel nails it and is driven in the open and killed. It has a natural cunning and can take care of itself in every way except for appetite. I think that when you see an armed man that they are afraid and know that they are being observed and try freezing as a resort. The Indian name for the family is glutton.

The largest member of the family is the wolverene, of the weasel animal is about as big as a dog and is feared and dreaded by both man and animals great and small. It will run a grizzly bear away from a flock of deer, and the panther leave immediately. They seem to be afraid that while they could kill a robber, that they would be injured themselves that it would not be worth the fight. It is the weasel tribe knows no weights and odds when in contest.

One of the traits that make a man such a relentless enemy of the wolverene, is the practice of setting game out of traps. A man will set a line of traps over a route and before he has time for a trip to take up anything that has been caught, a wolverene will find the course and taken it and eaten it on the spot.

With all the animals that are as well as a number of trappers, it has been a fact that the wolverene has not been such great numbers in

the balance of power has been disturbed and that the beasts and birds of prey are the sole beneficiaries of the iron laws. The boy with a gun could always be depended upon to fill a varment's hide full of shot and thereby save the lives of harmless and useful animals.

The word varment is not from the word vermin. Vermin means a worm, and is applied to the smaller forms of life. The lexicographers who never lived in the Appalachian Mountains or ever heard of the word except through such men as Davy Crockett or James Fenimore Cooper, have jumped to the conclusion that owing to the use of the word in England that it is a corruption of vermin from vermes, a worm.

Some years ago I made a research about this word and accumulated some notes and published my conclusions that the word was a corruption of the word yourment, meaning devoured. Our people never called fleas, gnats, caterpillars, and the like varments. They called them vermin at the same time that they called a wildcat a varment, and that is within my recollection. The presence of the meat-eaters in the woods was usually revealed by ravages in the sheep field, the hog-pen, or the forest. An inquest was held by the finder of the sign and he sized up the evidence. He would mention finding the mangled body of a deer. His hearers would ask: "What did the yourment look like." And the answer might be: "A panther." After strychnine was introduced into this county nearly a hundred years ago, it became the practise of the best hunters to carry some in a bottle and whenever they found signs of yourment, to poison the carcass and in this way they did a great deal to rid the woods of this kind of outlaw.

The legislatures have practically

and is feared and dreaded by the great and small. grizzly bear away from a deer, and the panther le immediately. They see that while they could be a robber, that they would injured themselves that be worth the fight. In the weasel tribe knows weights and odds when contest.

One of the traits of man such a relentless wolverene, is the practice of game out of traps. A set a line of traps over route and before he has a trip to take up and been caught, a wolverene the course and take and eaten it on the spot.

With all the animals as well as a number of trappers, it has been the wolverene has not such great numbers take the country. I theory now that the eating anything with attacks the porcupine quills in the course that it dies the first. Some of the more intelligent seem to know how to pine and kill it before thousand arrows. They up and at the right a paw and disembow and does not touch it. And it is said that the same thing. A wolverene or coyote this time and no power.

It is hard to claim the sheep killing dog that kills like Lucifer has more. The sheep

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The legislatures have practically disarmed the American people and it is hard to imagine where the riflemen are to be secured for the next war. They insist on choice youth in their twenties to fight the war brought on by hob-nailed livers, and they ought to let every boy carry a gun without license and it would be no bad idea to present him with a gun.

The word varment was applied to the larger animals. The following were the most prominent of the class: Indians, wolves, bears, panthers, lynx, ~~coyotes~~ foxes, mink and weasels, birds. No one has ever used the word varment to describe the eagle or the other winged meat eaters so far as a purist in mountain language has observed.

Mention should be made however that in England that the use of the word vermin did not always apply to creeping and crawling things. As soon as any animal of any kind got to be a menace to the people it was called vermin. In some of the counties there were regular vermin hunters who destroyed such things as moles, field mice, and other enemies of the farmer.

In that country of great game preserves, the game keeper was a hunter and trapper of game eating animals, excepting the sacred fox.

that it dies the moment it is killed. Some of the more intelligent seem to know how to trap the pine and kill it before it has a thousand arrows. The pine grows up and at the right time a paw and disembowels it and does not touch it until it is dead. And it is said that the same thing. We have the wolverene or coyote in this time and no porcupine.

It is hard to classify the sheep killing dog, the dog that kills sheep like Lucifer has fallen more. The sheep usually enjoyed the hearts of the hunters, one little woolly sheep has lost all his station, and the man is ready to shoot. It is pretty hard to say the sheep that are killed by bears are its victims, but the bear is responsible for its age.

All city students are friends of the bear. They seem to be able to say that where person black bear runs and populate a whole country is a wonderful law of the rights of the people under the magnanimous charter of the forest to us for centuries. It is all, in the last analysis, forest rights of the people to own the land. A nibbling on the true that we can one can waive it.

The bear has a big game thrills. In a tarian it is not necessary that it may be a worm destroyer. all sorts of weeds

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In that country of great game preserves, the game keeper was a hunter and trapper of game eating animals, excepting the sacred fox. And this warfare was carried on so relentlessly, that at times, the meat eaters were eliminated, and the game birds and hares and rabbits increased so enormously that the livings of the people were threatened. It was a country of intense farming. The lord of the manor might take great stretches of the country for game preserves, while the poor lived off their gardens and truck patches. Thus a man's garden would be destroyed by the scourge of rabbits, and then the hares and rabbits in their turn became vermin and were to be destroyed. The nice balance that nature had provided had been disturbed.

In the United States the balance was destroyed by the importation of the English sparrow and for fifty years the country was divided on the question, the vast majority being against the jolly little bird. But something has happened.

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In the United States the balance was destroyed by the importation of the English sparrow and for fifty years the country was divided on the question, the vast majority being against the jolly little bird. But something has happened to the sparrow. He is not in evidence. At least not here anymore. Suspicion attaches to a roughneck that has come here in such great numbers, the starling. The starling brings a good reputation to this country but he has not been received by all the best people, though many of us did not bar the English sparrow. The American starling (meadow lark) has not a stain upon his character.

In making up the list of undesirable members of the meat eaters, the weasel, considering his size, easily led all the rest. This bloodthirsty brute fears nothing. If it meet a man armed with a gun in a path in the woods and knows that it is observed it will hold its ground with the air of an angry lion and intimate to the hunter that if he does not want to be destroyed he had better turn back or go a long way around. This has resulted in many a one being shot the bullet boring a hole through the body that a man could thrust his arm through, as the old hunter remarked about a ground squirrel that he had gunned. The weasel weighs about the same as a

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One of the most aggravating things connected with the weasel is its habit of concealing itself in the cliffs or log piles on a mountain side. Then when the hunter comes in at the close of the day and shoots a grey squirrel from the top of a tall tree the weasel grabs it and drags it to its den, and the hunter looks long and in vain for the game. If the weasel is detected in carrying off game, it will

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